

# HELP

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Use a Journal **HELP** "WANT."  
20 Words Cost 20 Cents.

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

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# WORK

Use a Journal **SITUATION** "WANT."  
16 Words Cost 10 Cents.

NO. 5,513.

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PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

## CHANDLER BIDS GAGE TO HALT.

The Senator's Plain and Bitter Words of Warning.

## DANGER TO THE PARTY.

Political Destruction Lies Behind the Secretary's Plans.

## IT RESTS WITH M'KINLEY.

If the President Will Interfere the Republican Party May Be Saved.

## FOR PEOPLE OR PLUTOCRATS.

Pressing the Gage Plan, Says Chandler, Means Congressional Embroilment, Political Turmoil and Commercial Upheavals and Failures.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has written a letter to a Washington paper, in which he says: "If the Secretary of the Treasury and his single gold standard associates will cease their demand for impossible currency legislation, Congress will pass the necessary appropriation bills, probably take care of Hawaii and Cuba, there will not be a serious party division during the session and there will be an adjournment in May. Business will revive, the Treasury receipts will equal the expenditures, the balance of trade will continue in our favor and the Republican party will in November, 1898, elect a majority of the House in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

"On the other hand, if Secretary Chandler continues to press upon Congress a bill the object of which he says is 'first to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard,' and the immediate effect of which is to throw doubts upon the sincerity of the President's declaration in favor of continued efforts to secure bi-metallicism, a political turmoil will arise in Congress which will split the now united Republican party into fragments, while it will unite and consolidate the now incongruous opposition.

**Two Issues at Stake.**  
"It is not feasible to retire the greenbacks; there is more probability that a bill will be sent to the President to increase their amount.

"It is not possible to secure the passage through either house of a bill making the greenbacks into gold notes or authorizing bonds payable in gold. The effort to do either thing will probably result in the passage of a bill for the redemption of the greenbacks in silver dollars, and for the payment of all United States bonds in gold or silver coin in the discretion of the President, who will be commanded to exercise his option for the advantage of the Government, and not for the advantage of the creditor.

"With such an uproar in Congress as these proceedings will create, with Western Congressmen embroiled therein, with Presidential vetoes, as threatened by Secretary Chandler upon angry discussion, it will happen that all business enterprises and funds and stocks will be disturbed, prices will fall, insolvencies will increase and the Republicans will lose the Congressional elections in 1898 as disastrously as they did in 1890, and beyond the hope of a favorable reaction in 1900, at which time, therefore, a Bryan Democratic President and Congress will be chosen.

"Whether we are to have one of these results—political safety—or the other—political destruction—depends entirely upon the course to be pursued by Secretary Chandler and those who are pressing him forward, namely, the Gold Standard League of New York and the self-constituted National Monetary Conference.

**Results in McKinley's Hands.**  
How much Secretary Gage cares for the Republican party is not known. Whether President McKinley, whose faith toward bi-metallicism is coming to the test, will stop his Secretary in his insane career, is not known. It is to be hoped he will. But no political situation has been clearer than the present to sound eyes since the Republican party began its marvellous career forty-two years ago. There are times for all things. There is a time to move and a time to keep still, and now is the time to do so.

"It is simply political suicide for the Republican party in this Congress to affirmatively open the discussion of the money question and to bring on yet and yet vote upon currency legislation. We ought to await the progress of international bimetallicism, the advent of business prosperity and the filling of the Treasury by the normal workings soon to be seen of the new tariff law. Shall we wait for these things or rush on to self-destruction?"

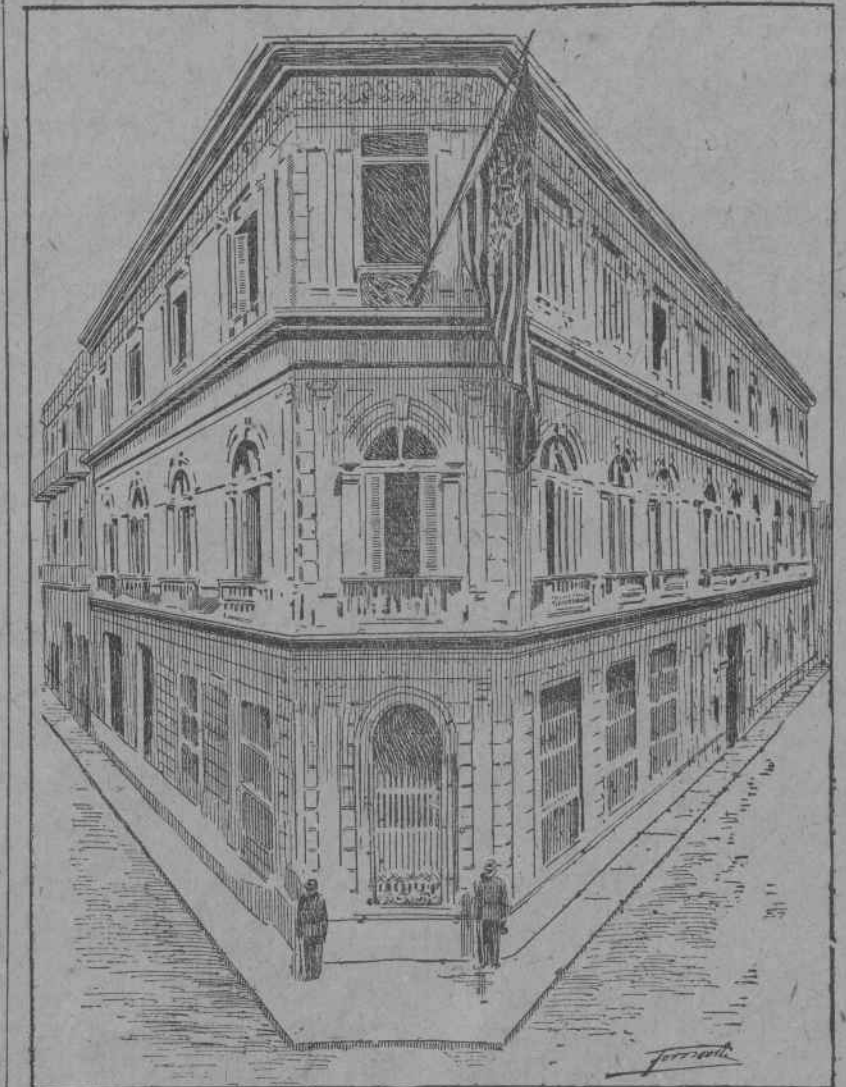
"President McKinley must decide. Will he act for his people or for his plutocrats? Upon his answer will depend the events of 1898."

**FISH PIRATES APPEAL TO LAW.**  
They Will Prosecute the Game Protectors for Getting Evidence Against Them on Sunday.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Game Protectors in Central New York have been raiding the fish pirates without mercy for several weeks. Last Sunday Protectors Hawn and Warren seized and burned eleven nets on Oneida Lake and arrested two pirates who were caught in the act of drawing them.

The poachers declare that they will prosecute the Game Protectors for violation of the Sunday laws in dragging the lake on Sunday and burning the nets.

## SPAIN'S WAR ON THE JOURNAL.



The American Consulate Building in Havana.

## Assassination Failing, Eviction of Its News Bureau in Havana Is Resorted To.

## DYNAMITE FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Bombs and Infernal Machines Did Not Scare the Journal's Men Away, Now They Are Expelled from Consulate Building.

By Amceto Gonzales.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Havana, Dec. 18.—The Journal Bureau in the American Consulate building has been obliged to abandon its quarters in Havana. Senor Ordóñez, a prominent Spanish autonomist, is the agent of the British owners of the Casa Nueva, as the building is called. The repeated attempts to dynamite the Journal correspondents in their working place has alarmed the owners of property in that vicinity, the authorities say. Hence the eviction.

When the first bomb was fired in front of the building it was supposed that the American Consulate was being aimed at in revenge for the pro-Cuban attitude of the United States. The idea that a newspaper correspondent should be the object of such a hideous attack did not occur to any one. As long as it was supposed that Consul-General Lee was the object of the assassin's Government kept a squad of civil guards in front of the building. When, however, it developed that the newspaper was aimed at, this guard was withdrawn.

The Spaniards have been hostile toward the Journal almost from the beginning of the war, because of its exposure of Spanish atrocities and their inability to prevent its securing and publishing the news from the rebel side of the island they were so anxious to suppress.

**Persecution of Journal Men.**  
Always unofficially and very often officially the Spanish have hampered the Journal correspondents for two years. In the Spring of 1896 they imprisoned one correspondent, Mr. Michelson, in Morro Castle, Grover Flint, who penetrated to the headquarters of the Cuban Government and campaigned with General Gomez, had to escape to Nassau in an open boat. Mr. Day was expelled when the Journal began agitation to secure the release of Evangelina Cisneros. General Bradley Johnson was given to understand that unless he left an order for his expulsion would be given by Weyler. Karl Decker was hunted by Spanish spies from one end of Cuba to the other on the occasion of his visit to the insurgent lines, though he escaped then and subsequently returned to Cuba to effect the release of Miss Cisneros from the prison of Recojidas. Thanks to the stupidity of the Spanish police, he was able, after accomplishing his mission, to board a Spanish line steamer and escape to New York under their very noses.

It at last became evident that the Spaniards could not prevent the Journal from getting the news of the Cuban war, even by straining Spanish law to the extent of imprisoning or expelling correspondents. Then assassination was attempted, though the particular correspondents whose real infuriated the Spaniards are not now in Havana.

The notice to evacuate the premises the Journal Bureau has occupied at the American Consulate building since New Years last, recently served on Correspondent Musgrave by Senor Ordóñez, on behalf of the British owners of the property, was undoubtedly inspired directly from the palace, and simply means the carrying into tardy effect of long premeditated designs. The Spanish authorities were anxious for

some opportunity to retaliate for the repeated refusal of Journal representatives in Cuba to lend themselves to Spanish Government officials to keep the truth of the shameful situation of the island from the American people, and clearly indicates Blanco's and Congosto's feeling in regard to the Journal's editorial criticisms, unmasking the present unpracticable autonomist programme.

**The Consulate Building.**  
The Casa Nueva, known to English speaking visitors and Havana residents as the American Consulate building, is a magnificent three-story structure, located at the corner of Obrapia and Cuba streets, three blocks from the Captain-General's palace. The shield Consulate-General hangs in the principal entrance, though the Consulate occupies the top floor. On the first, besides the Journal Bureau, are the offices of Dr. Brunner, surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service, acting agent of the Florida, New York, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas State boards of health; the New York Herald Bureau, two British insurance agencies, and various brokers' offices. On the second floor are the American steamship agencies of the Ward, Munson and Earn lines.

The Journal establishment has been an eyesore to the local transigent element and has been constantly under secret police vigilance, and was only respected because of the fact that the local government officials, in their ignorance, hesitated to invade premises protected by a foreign consulate shield. Just previous to Mr. Bryson's expulsion by Weyler for exposing the persecution of Evangelina Cisneros, an Cuban seen entering the bureau was immediately spotted, and if not deported to Ceuta or the Chafarinas, on some trumped-up political charge, at least his name was entered on the list of suspects. After Karl Decker's rescue of Miss Cisneros the vigilance of spotting agents increased, and Correspondent Musgrave has been constantly shadowed.

With the Journal's refusal to second an other New York paper now editorially endeavoring to deceive Congress in the matter of autonomy, the autonomists have joined the Spanish intrigues in their hostility to the Journal. More than one dynamite bomb has been placed in the building, and the other day an infernal machine was sent to the Journal correspondent.

A box found in front of the bureau door, at the foot of the elevator leading to the Consulate, was offered to Musgrave by a Spanish volunteer employed as a servant in the building, before it was taken upstairs.

**The Order of Eviction.**  
After it was opened in the Consulate and sent to Police Headquarters the Chief of Police placed an extra guard on the building, but made no great effort to discover the sender of the murderous package.

The next day Ordóñez, however, notified the correspondent in charge to remove the Journal Bureau, alleging that the authorities considered it a centre of conspiracy, and that the correspondents' further occupancy of the premises, in the opinion of the

Continued on Second Page.

## MISS MANNERING HACKETT'S NURSE.

The Winsome Actress Cares for Her Betrothed in His Illness.

## HIS CONDITION SERIOUS.

In the Delirium of Typhoid, Owning to the Strain of His Starring Tour.

## A PRETTY STAGE ROMANCE.

Lovers in Real Life, as on the Stage, These Two Are to Be Married in the Spring.

Mary Mannering, the winsome young English actress who plays the part of Fay in "The Princess and the Butterfly," has been undergoing for a week that most trying experience, that falls to the lot of players folk—making mirth for an unthinking multitude while the heart is torn with fear for a loved one's life.

Just as bravely as Grimaldi contorted his painted face for the grinning mob while his boy lay dying, Miss Mannering has been interpreting Pluero's delicate, vivacious comedy for the audiences at the Lyceum while James K. Hackett, her lover in real life as well as on the stage, has been lying at his mother's home in the delirium of typhoid fever.

And every night, when the curtain has fallen on the last act, the actress has hurried from the theatre to his bedside to relieve Mrs. Hackett of the task of nursing the patient whom both love so well. Miss Mannering and Mr. Hackett were to have been married in the Spring, and provided the actor recovers from his attack in good season, their plans will not be changed.

Than the courtship of these two young people there could be no more eloquent rejoinder to the Jeremiahs that are still sometimes uttered about the morals of stage life. No more demure love story was ever told. It breathes propriety and domesticity. Miss Mannering, a modest, well-bred girl of great talent, came over here with her mother, under engagement by Daniel Frohman. On the Lyceum stage it fell to her lot to play "opposite" parts to James K. Hackett, the successor of Herbert Keiley. That was a year ago.

At the end of the season it was announced that Miss Mannering and Mr. Hackett were engaged.

It was all perfectly conventional and regular. There was no suggestion of "bi-metallism" about it. Mr. Hackett, a New York boy, graduate of the City College, son of an eminent jurist and grandson of an eminent actor, lived with his widowed mother, Mrs. Hackett and Mrs. Mannering met and liked each other. Both viewed the match with sincere approval, and when Mrs. Mannering found it necessary to return to England she was glad to think that her daughter would be the guest of Mrs. Hackett, whose devotion to pretty Mary Mannering was second only to her devotion to her handsome son.

Miss Mannering accordingly took up her quarters with the Hackett family. Not long ago they moved into apartments at No. 48 East Twenty-sixth street, and that is where their great trouble came to them.

The young actor expended a great deal of nervous energy in his recent starring tour, and when he returned to New York he was anything but strong. Last Monday night he went to the theatre, as usual, although he was feverish and complained of stiffness in his limbs. Mrs. Hackett sat in the auditorium and watched the performance with anxious eyes. She noticed that her boy's eyes shone with unusual lustre, and it seemed to her that he played the part better than usual. Miss Mannering, who played the love scenes with him, felt that his hands were burning, and more than once she had to prompt him with his lines.

It was only by exercise of the greatest self-control that he held out to the last act, and when the performance was over he collapsed in his dressing room.

Mrs. Hackett and Miss Mannering drove home with the invalid and sent for a doctor, who detected the symptoms of typhoid. Since that time the fever has gained a tighter grip on him day by day, and he has grown steadily weaker. Up to Saturday his mother and his sweetheart were his only nurses, but Drs. Shrader and Swinburne, who are attending him, insisted that he should have a trained nurse, and the two devoted women yielded the point reluctantly.

Last night his condition was very low, and the nurse would allow no one to enter the sick room save the two gentle women whose names the patient constantly utters in his delirium.

## 1,600 BLUECOATS NEVER IMBIBE.

Chicago Policemen Swear Before the Civil Service Board That They Never Touched Liquor in Any Form.

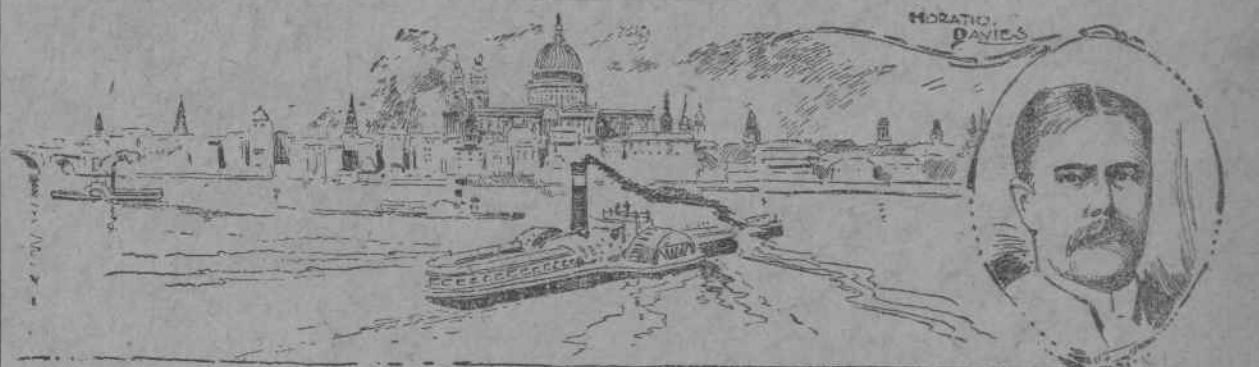
Chicago, Dec. 19.—Sixteen hundred Chicago policemen swore before the Civil Service Board yesterday that they abhorred liquor in any form and that they never, never, never touched the hated stuff. This was during the busy day of the Civil Service Commission, when half the force was railroaded through an examination, the entire Board working like mallets to pass the men. Only one depraved copper admitted that he knew what drink was.

He said that once, very long ago, when he was a young and callow youth, he had taken a glass of beer. Eight hundred of the force started back in horror at the confession, and an equal number asked him curiously: "What does it taste like?"

The policemen were all healthy, too, as well became such temperate men. Only one had ever been sick. He confessed with shame that he had had the measles, but he did not know how many.

## LONDON'S LORD MAYOR TO GREATER NEW YORK.

Through the Journal He Sends Heartiest Greetings with Friendly Interest in the Prosperity of the Sister City.



The Mansion House, London, Dec. 19.

Editor New York Journal:

As Lord Mayor of the city of London I send the heartiest greetings and good wishes to the Greater New York. The citizens of London regard with friendly interest the prosperity of the sister city with which they are so intimately associated by ties of kinship and commerce.

HORATIO W. DAVIES,  
Lord Mayor.

## KIND WISHES OF GLASGOW'S LORD PROVOST.

Glasgow, Dec. 19.

Editor New York Journal:

I congratulate New York on the great extension of its boundaries, and I trust that the welfare of its teeming population may thereby be largely promoted.

LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW.

## CONGRATULATIONS OF DUBLIN'S CIVIC CHIEF.

Dublin, Dec. 19.

Editor New York Journal:

The Lord Mayor of Dublin tenders his heartiest congratulations to the people of New York upon the prosperity and growth evidenced by the achievement of municipal dignity which the Greater New York charter confers, and wishes the new Mayor long years to enjoy his high honors.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

## CHILD SPEAKS IN A JARGON.

This Little Ten-Year-Old Girl Utters Piercing Animal-Like Cries When Any One Approaches Her.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 19.—A most peculiar case is engaging the attention of Superintendent Walker, of the Humane Society. Yesterday John Shook, who lives on Pawling avenue, called upon Superintendent Walker and asked that the Humane Society interest itself in the case of his six-year-old daughter.

The Superintendent visited the Shook house and found a very pretty child who has not spoken an intelligible word in her life, but uses a queer jargon none can comprehend. She has a great terror of men, and when one approaches her she utters piercing cries of animal-like intensity and quickly retreats herself.

The parents of the child are at a loss to understand her conduct. She is healthy and of such good growth that she looks to be fully ten years old.

## FEARS WE WILL FIGHT SPAIN.

The Italian Ambassador at Washington Says Only Energetic Foreign Intervention Will Prevent War.

By Luigi Ferrari.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)  
Rome, Dec. 19.—The Messaggero says Rion Fava has reported to Visconti Venosta that in his opinion the United States, being governed by public opinion, will not be able to avoid a war with Spain. The Italian Ambassador at Washington believes that only energetic intervention on the part of the powers will succeed in averting a collision. The Nigra expresses the same views.

## FREEZING ON A BOAT AT SEA.

Adrift in a Naphtha Launch, Wyand Burned a Flare and Was Picked Up Unconscious.

A small wad of burning waste and the watchful eyes of Patrolman Strickland, of the Atlantic City Life Saving Station, rescued William Wyand from death by freezing in an open boat last night.

Wyand is an engineer living at Atlantic City. Last evening he started in a small naphtha launch from an inland creek to Young's Pier. On the way the engine broke down and Wyand drifted out to sea. When night came on he set fire to a bit of oily waste and displayed the beacon at the end of his boat.

The flickering light was seen by Strickland, who notified the lifesavers, and the boat put off to the rescue. Wyand was unconscious and almost dead from cold and exposure. He will recover.

## Great Rush for Places in the Carnival Parade.

## BANDS AND CANNON.

Hundred-Gun Salute the Minute We Become a Greater City.

## LINE OF GIGANTIC FLOATS

Theatres and Business Houses Will Take Part in the Celebration.

## MUNICIPALITIES TO JOIN IN.

The Towns to Become Part of the Metropolis May All Be Represented—Only Ten Days Away Now.

By Hymn to the Greater City.

THE birth of the Greater New York will be celebrated at the City Hall on New Year's eve on a scale of magnificence and fantastic beauty undreamed by the Mayor when he attempted a few days ago to organize a festival.

The monster carnival preparing by the Journal will change the City Hall Park into a fairyland for that night. Already more than 200 societies, representing most of the nationalities which make up the population of the second city of the world, are hard at work on their plans to assist the Journal in making the event a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle. The prizes to be awarded to the competing societies, costumed groups, moving floats and other pleasures and striking features of the great parade and carnival will cost \$3,000.

The Journal will announce, later on, what the prizes are to be. One prize alone will cost a thousand dollars.

No prize will be given to any feature of the carnival that does not involve illumination in some form.

The marching societies will be expected to carry lanterns. The pageant will move down Broadway from some point above the City Hall, to be determined within the next two or three days, and will move across the smooth plaza in front of the City Hall.

## City Hall to Be Lighted Up.

The City Hall park will be brilliant with colored electric lights and lanterns. The buildings around the square will be magnificently illuminated. Batteries of artillery will be stationed at either end of the

Brooklyn Bridge, if the consent of the trustees can be obtained.

The Journal will station three great military bands at different points in the City Hall square. Professor Fancinelli has arranged to have the bands at times play responsive choruses.

The great German and Italian societies will turn out thousands of picturesque revellers. It will be a night long to be remembered by New Yorkers. As the German and other singing societies march across the plaza in the glare of powerful searchlights they will swing out of the line of march in turn, take their places on the City Hall steps, sing and then resume marching with the procession.

A great independent chorus will be organized by the Journal—a chorus of one or two thousand voices—and just before midnight the chorus will assemble on the steps of the City Hall, where the three military bands will unite under Professor Fancinelli.

Exactly at the stroke of midnight the whole neighborhood will be lit up with the glare of red fire, the searchlights will be concentrated on the City Hall, and the flag of the Greater New York will be slowly hoisted on the flagstaff. At this moment the batteries of artillery stationed in this city and in Brooklyn will begin the firing of a salute of a hundred guns in honor of the birth of the new metropolis. New York and Brooklyn firing alternate guns in the salute—city speaking to city, the hall and farewell of municipal history.

**Hymn to the Greater City.**  
As the white and blue banner of the Greater New York flutters upward in the flood of lights, the united bands and the giant choruses will begin the hymn to the Greater New York composed for the occasion, and at the same time one of the most magnificent displays of aerial fireworks will begin, and will last for fifteen or twenty minutes. It is expected that the spectators will carry lanterns and flags which will be waved at this time in order to heighten the spectacular effect of the scene as a whole.

Many contributions to the carnival fund have been sent to the Journal and every citizen who feels civic pride enough to aid in this way is welcome to help. No demonstration can be too big to mark the consolidation of the communities which will hereafter form the metropolis of all the Americas. Business houses are invited to send floats on wheels to add to the gayety of the scene. There is not an industry, a nationality, nor a historical society that should be unrepresented.

The Journal gladly welcomes assistance from every quarter. The villages and towns included in the new city are urged to send some representation to the festival. Fire engines, bodies of constables, tabernacles on wheels—all these features may be organized by the smaller municipalities in time to take part, and each one has a chance to win a prize bearing the historic inscription of the occasion.

The notices should be sent to the Journal office at once by those who wish to appear in the festival and pageant. The carnival is only ten days off. Time is everything. It is safe to say that the processions and